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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/085,779	02/28/2002	Binh T. Nguyen	29757/P-686	2052
4743 759	90 06/07/2004		EXAMINER	
MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP			SAGER, MARK ALAN	
6300 SEARS TOWER 233 S. WACKER DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL			3714	
			DATE MAILED: 06/07/2004	<b>,</b>

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				: ,			
Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)	:			
		10/085,779	NGUYEN ET AL.	:			
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		M. A. Sager	3714				
The MAILIN Period for Reply	IG DATE of this communication a	opears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence a	ddress			
THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may after SIX (6) MONTHS  - If the period for reply sp.  - If NO period for reply is Failure to reply within the Any reply received by the second second second second second second sec	TATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP TE OF THIS COMMUNICATION be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 from the mailing date of this communication. becified above is less than thirty (30) days, a re specified above, the maximum statutory perion he set or extended period for reply will, by statu- the Office later than three months after the mail justment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	.136(a). In no event, however, may ply within the statutory minimum of d will apply and will expire SIX (6) N tte, cause the application to become	v a reply be timely filed thirty (30) days will be considered time fONTHS from the mailing date of this of ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ely. communication.			
Status				:			
1) Responsive	to communication(s) filed on 6-3	-02, 2-24-03, 2-17-04.		:			
2a)☐ This action i		is action is non-final.					
3)☐ Since this a	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in ac	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claim	S						
4a) Of the at	<ul> <li>✓ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> </ul>						
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Claim(s) <u>1-57</u> is/are rejected.						
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s)							
Application Papers							
9) The specifica	ation is objected to by the Examir	ner.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant ma	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
•	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or	declaration is objected to by the l	Examiner. Note the attac	hed Office Action or form P	TO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S	.C. § 119						
a)	ment is made of a claim for foreig Some * c) None of: ied copies of the priority docume		C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	·			
	ied copies of the priority docume		n Application No				
	s of the certified copies of the pr			l Stage			
·	ation from the International Bure	-					
* See the attac	hed detailed Office action for a li	st of the certified copies r	not received.				
Attachment(s)	Cited (DTO 902)	43 TT 1c. •	ou Cummary (DTO 440)				
<ol> <li>Notice of References</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperso</li> </ol>	on's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	_ Paper I	ew Summary (PTO-413) No(s)/Mail Date				
3) Information Disclosur Paper No(s)/Mail Date	re Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/0 e <u>2-4</u> .	8) 5) ☐ Notice 6) ☐ Other:	of Informal Patent Application (PT 	O-152)			

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## Claim Objections

1. Claim objected to because of the following informalities: redundant language 'retrieving an electronic form selected according to a location of a gaming apparatus... outcome', or similar. Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 4. Claim 1-4, 8-11, 22-25, 29-35, 39-50, 54-57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (5505461) in view of Khan (WO 01/08070). Bell discloses a method or apparatus for meeting IRS reporting requirements related to gambling on a electronic gaming machine (abstract, 3:26-56, 3:61-4:63, 5:14-51, fig. 1-4) teaching claimed steps/features but it is not clear whether retrieval of electronic form is 'according to a location of a gaming apparatus'. It is axiomatic that IRS reporting of gambling income/losses is contingent in part upon gambling within US or its territories, thus by definition is based upon location of gambling (for instance

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upon a gaming apparatus) being within such jurisdiction and manual compilation of IRS reporting of gambling gain/loss inherently by definition includes such consideration as to location of gambling such as on gaming machine. Also, automated or semi-automated electronic form compilation is known and further, electronic tax form compilation according to a location is known. Khan discloses a system (abstract, 6:14-20, 6:29-7:2, 7:28-8:4, 16:7-26, 24:29-25:10, 26:28-27:22, 45:23-46:22) for automated compiling of tax form and transmittal according to a location of jurisdiction such as federal, state or local tax codes. Khan is analogous prior art reference at least due to it either being in the field of applicant's endeavor [in this instance, accounting/tax form submission, class 705, subclass 30-31] or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned [automated completion of tax forms based upon location]. As such, Khan is deemed analogous prior art of the claimed invention. See In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at a time prior to the invention to add retrieving an electronic form 'according to a location of a gaming apparatus' as known for US IRS reporting requirements and suggested by Khan to Bell's method or apparatus so as to apply appropriate tax code based upon jurisdiction requirements.

5. Claim 5-7, 12-21, 26-28, 36-38, 51-53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell (5505461) in view of Khan (WO 01/08070) as applied to claims above, and further in view of 'Using the Internet to File Your Taxes' by C. A. Holt and reference to Kiplinger Tax Cut. Bell in view of Khan discloses a method or apparatus for meeting IRS reporting requirements related to gambling on a electronic gaming machine teaching/suggesting claimed steps/features (supra) except certification and electronic signature, as particularly

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claimed. However, electronic filing was well know prior to claimed invention and such filing was electronically certified at least by a electronic signature process. It is axiomatic that filing (manual and automatic/semiautomatic via e-filing) of a citizen's tax return to agency such as IRS includes a certification process as done by the parties' signature or electronic signature, as applicable, at end of return where the party submitting a particular tax report certifies their return as accurate to the best of their knowledge and their identity via signature of tax return. Using the Internet to File Your Taxes by Holt discusses e-filing used by tax software such as Kiplinger Tax Cut including an electronic signature process for verification of tax payer identification. Kiplinger Tax Cut discloses a IRS tax reporting system for automated/semi-automated compiling of annual tax reporting to IRS including income from gambling gain/loss (as incorporated from IRS publication 825) that includes a user certification of completed tax reporting for electronic filing (e-filing) done by a electronic signature process such that a user certifies the entries are complete and accurate to the best of their knowledge based upon their electronic signature. The electronic signature may be a transcribed signature on a touch pad or done electronically with PIN and verifiable data which provides a 'electronic signature' as consistent with such definition within the security arts. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at a time prior to the invention to add certification and electronic signature as claimed, as known and taught/suggested by Holt and Kiplinger Tax Cut to Bell's method and apparatus in view of Khan for user's to verify accuracy of entry at least based upon their electronic signature and certification of tax reporting is required by law.

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## Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Bradford discloses electronic filing process for tax reporting of gambling gain with authentication process using biometric data of user at gaming machine that is equally relevant to claimed invention as Bell and may have similarly been used to hold claims unpatentable. IRS publication 525 (which is included within Kiplinger Tax Cut) defines reportable Taxable and Non-taxable income including gambling gain. CasinoGaming.com reports in brief the basics of gambling tax laws in 'The Tax Man Cometh' article that gambling winnings are taxed by both federal and by many states, including compensation packages, 'comps'.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. A. Sager whose telephone number is 703-308-0785. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F, 0700-1700 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ms. Jessica Harrison (acting supervisor) can be reached on 703-308-2217. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-21/19197 (toll-free).

M.A. Sager Primary Examiner

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MAS